he Anything for an Appropriation with the Tribune and the Tubular Dispatch Company-That Is, Anything but the Truth-Here's the Truth-Chief Industry Se Par shows by Official Reports the Issuing of Stock and Bonds-Only One Line of Tubes Operation and That Loss Than a Mile Long Others Declared About to Be Completed in a Week Nowhere Near Completion

and City Won't Give Any More Permits. Desperate for an appropriation from the Govgrament, the Tubular Dispatch Company, the shief backers of which are John E. Milholland and his organ, the Tribune, has tackled the postal committees of Congress with petitions signed by a hundred or so citizens of more or less repute. THE SUN made public more than a week ago some of the details of the proposed raid by this company on the Govmment. It drew blood, and the backers of the company have been squealing ever since. But the Appropriation bill is before the committees n Congress, and the backers of the company, realizing that if an appropriation is to be obained this year things must be done quickly, have risked further publicity and resorted to he petition plan in the hope that it may have

The Tribune on Tuesday printed more than page of petitions illustrated with maps. From a news point of view, the whole thing was interesting only in this: the petitions were so drawn and the matter was handled by the Tribune in such a manner as to deceive Congress and the people as to the importance of the commany and what it has done already. The Tribune led its article "To extend the pneumatic nail service in the territory of Greater New York. Noteworthy petitions from worthy citiens to the postal committees of Congress, asking for improved facilities on both sides of the Fast River." Here is the petition in full, so far as it relates to Manhattan Island:

East River." Here is the petition in full, so far as it relates to Manhattan Island:

NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1898.

Bon. E. O. Wolcoft, Chairman Postal Committee, United States Senate, and Hon. E. F. Loud, Chairman Postal Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAN SIRE: Permit us to address the Postal committees of Congress through you with regard to an extension of the pneumatic mail service in this city.

There is now in operation in this city a circuit between the main Post Office in the borough of Manhattan and the Produce Exchange. The success of this circuit has been immediate and certain. The two additional circuits now in course of construction connecting that Post Office with the Brooklyn main Post Office and the Grand Central Station respectively will accelerate incoming mails and postpone closing of outgoing mails at the offices reached by from one to two hours. The value of such a result to the business of this great commercial centre is obvious.

If like pneumatic connection could be had with the principal sub-stations throughout the city, the results would, of course, be multiplied. In addition, however, such a system might give a great increase of value to our local mail service. As matters now stand it takes many hours for a letter to go from one part of the city to another, even under the most favorable conditions. The local telegraph service is so slow as to be disappointing. Our most rapid service for small parcels and for messages is by the District Telegraph messenger, who has become proverbial.

With a pnounatic service connecting the

with a pneumatic service connecting the principal postal stations throughout the city, supplemented by special delivery clorks at the various sub-stations reached, the Post Office Department could doubtless entirely supersede both the local telegraph and the local messenger service confer a great boon on this great com-Department could doubtless entirely supersede both the local telegraph and the local messenger service, confer a great boon on this great community, and at the same time exploit for itself a source of large revenue to the department.

The pneumatic tube service, with its great carrying power, is above all adapted to the circumstances of a dense population, around centres not far distant from each other, calling for frequent deliveries. No city in the world is better adapted to such service than New York. By configuration, by amount of business offered, by population, it is easily pre-eminent over all other American cities. We ask the prompt increase of the service here where it can be increased with such profit to the department and to so great a population.

It no more can be done this year, we ask at least provision for a line from the main Post Office up the west side of Manhattan Island as far as 125th street, which would reach stations V, A, O, G, E, G, W, 10, and J, with crosstown connections at Forty-third and 125th streets to stations H, D, and E.

The map accompanying this petition is even

The map accompanying this petition is even more calculated to deceive than the petition itself. It stretched all the way across the page of the Tribune, and underneath it was the capon, "Completed and Projected Lines in the Borough of Manhattan," This map had on it senting the "completed" and projected lines. The fact is that just one inch and a quarter of the four feet and a half represented completed lines. The company had completed a line from General Post Office, and on the map that distance is one and one quarter inches. The map is of more or less interest to New York people, however, for the reason that it allows that if successful in getting its appropriation, the company proposes to dig up streets in every direction. Some of the streets to be dug up are: Park row, from Division street to the Post Office; the Bowery, its entire length; Centre, Broome, Mulberry, Fourth avenue, to the Grand Central Station; Third avenue, its entire length below the Harlem; Twenty-ninth, Twenty-third, Park place, West Broadway, South Fifth avenue, Washington square South and West; Sixth avenue, its entire length to Fifty-first street; Greenwich avenue, Bank, Thirteenth, Fifty-first, Columbus avenue, 110th, Central Park West, and 125th.

In addition to the statements made in the pethion, the Tribune makes certain other statements. It says: "The circuit between the Post Office and the Produce Exchange, in this city, was opened last October, and since then 95 per cent. of the mail between these points has been sent by tube, to the entire satisfaction of the Post Office authorities and the people." The facts about this matter, as obtained by THE Sun from the Post Office officials themselves, are these; Since Oct. 15 last the tubes have been in operation between the two points daily between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Between these hours the small mail, that is, the letters and postal cards, has been sent through the tubes. None of the mail of other classes has been sent through because the tubes could not handle it any more than they could handle the mail between the General Post Office and the Grand Central Station. That por tion of the mail between these two points that was posted in the Post Office or the branch office between the hours of 5 o'clock in the afterboon and 9 o'clock in the morning, that is, sixteen hours out of twenty-four, THE SUN is informed by the Superintendent of Mails, has not been sent through the tubes, but has all been handled as it was handled before there were any tubes-by wagons. No newspaper mail has been sent through the tubes, no matter at what time it has been mailed, and no mail of any bulk whatever. This is what the Post Office officials themselves say.

The fact of the matter is the line of tubes from e Produce Exchange to the General Post Office has taken the place of exactly one wagon. The Superintendent of Mails told the reporter that the mail between these two points used be handled by two wagons; since the tubes have been in operation the wagon service for eight hours out of the twenty-four has been cut from two wagons to one. The other sixteen hours out of the twenty-four it has not been changed. But while the tubes have done away with the services of one wagon for the time stated each day, they have forced the Govern ment to hire several additional employees. These additional employees include two engineers whose salaries per day are almost as much as the salaries that the drivers of the wagons get per week. Altogether the services of six more mea are required to handle the mails between Station P and the General Post Office than were required before the tubes were put into operation. In answer to a question regarding the work of the tubes, the Superintendent of the Malls saids

"Since they have been in operation they have carried the letter mail between the hours of 9 "Have they always carried it?"

"Occasionally late in the afternoon when the

rush of mail matter has been unusually heavy during the hours when the tubes were tion it has been necessary to help out the service

on the letter and post card mail with wagons." In other words, there have been times even during the eight hours out of the twenty-four that the tubes were in operation when wagons have been called in.

The Tribune said further: "The circuit to the Grand Central Station is on the point of completion and will be opened next week, reducing the time for transmission of letters between the Post Office and Forty-second street from about two hours to five or six minutes." This statement is false.

In the first place, the tubes that are now being laid for the so-called Grand Central Station extension are not going to the Grand Central Station at all. It never was intended that they should go there. They are going to the Grand Central Palace, not to the Grand Central Station. There is a sub-station of the Post Office in the Grand Central Palace. THE SUN reporter who talked with the Post Office officials was under the impression that the tubes were going to the Grand Central Station and were going to handle the tremendous mail that goes there.

"Oh, no," said the Superintendent of the Mails, "they are not going to the Grand Central Station; they are going to the Grand Central Palace. They are not going to handle the mail to the Grand Central Depot. Why, they couldn't begin to do it. The mail to the depot-that is all the outgoing mail sorted at this office-will go by wagon as it always has. Why, if we went to shoot that up through the tubes it would all have to be handled two or three times Not only will the tubes not carry any of the

New York mail intended for points reached by railroads leaving the Grand Central Station, but they will not carry any of the mail from the South and West that comes to New York city and is transferred here for points in New York State and New England. The only mail that will be carried by these tubes when they are complete, in other words, is the local mail between the General Post Office and Station H, the branch in the Grand Central Palace, and the mail from the stations that will connect with ber. The use of the word Grand Central Station by the Tribune gives an entirely wrong idea.
The Tribune further says: "A temporary

stoppage of work on the line of tubes being laid over the Brooklyn Bridge has been occasioned by the desire of the new city officials to investi gate the contract rights of the company on the bridge. No serious delay, however, is anticipated, and it is expected that the work of laying the tubes there will proceed within a week." This statement is also false. The facts are that the old bridge trustees appointed by the Tribune's friend, Strong, granted to the company the Tribune boomed a contract for five years on the bridge. Afterward, and against the protest of the counsel of the trustees, they extended this contract twenty-five years, making the total grant thirty years at the ridiculously inadequate rental of \$1,000 a year and a small percentage. The new Commissioner of Bridges knew nothing about this thing until after he took office, and happened one day to see work going on on the bridge. He asked what the work was, and on being informed he went to his office and hunted up the record. When he found what Mayor strong's bridge trustees had given to the Mayor's friends, the company the Tribune boomed, practically for nothing, he was natural ly indignant, and he referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel, at the same time ordering the work stopped.

On Wednesday the New York Mail and Transportation Company, which got the contract to go across the bridge, which contract the Tubuar Dispatch Company now holds, applied to Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for an injunction restraining Bridge Com missioner John L. Shea from interfering with the laying of the pipes across the bridge. The counsel for this company related to Justice Maddox the story of the organization of the company and of the contract with the oridge trustees, made in March, 1897, for five years, the work to be completed Dec. 30, 1897, and of the additional contract for twenty years which was given Dec. 13, 1897. He also related the stoppage of the work by Mr. Shea after it had once started. Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts of Corporation Counsel Whalen's staff appeared in the interests of the city and emphatically opposed the plans of the company. He said that the plan of the company was to loot the city of New York of a very valuable franchise. He said:

"The bridge trustees had no power whatever to grant any franchises to any one. They were the agents of the city, and were to operate the bridge and nothing else. As no work was done before the end of 1897, the first contract was void, and as to the second contract, it was made after the approval of the charter of the greater city, and it had been held in several cases that the sections of the charter providing that all franchises should be granted by the Municipal Assembly went into effect immediately after the adoption of that instrument, thus taking the right to grant franchises from the bridge trustees if they ever had any such right. Mr. Butts said that the bridge trustees knew this, and they merely granted the extension because they were so pestered by the company."

'The trustees are not here to defend them selves," said Justice Maddox, "and it is pre-sumed that public officials do their duty until it proved that they have not."

'The Commissioner of Bridges must carry out the policy of the administration which appointed him," said Mr. Butts, "and for that reason we are attacking the right of the trustees to grant these franchises."

Mr. Butts said that he desired to test the questions raised by trial. One point was as to whether the bonds were not insufficient and whether on that ground it was not improvident for the trustees to grant the franchise. The rights of the plaintiff and defendant ought not to be determined on a motion. Mr. Bacon, for the company, replied that the work must be done by April 30, and there the matter rested. The Justice reserved decision.

There the thing rests to-day. The Bridge Commissioner is determined to protect the public, and THE SUN is informed that the contracts will more than likely be contested in court. The Corporation Counsel has not rendered his

opinion yet. The Tribune says again: "In giving the peo ple the benefit of postal pneumatic tubes the Government is not called upon to make any outlay except for the rental of the tubes." This is another lie. The Government is expected to rent the tubes, and then to hire engineers, mail handlers, and furnish the steam and the compressed air, the electricity, and everything else that may be required to run them. The truth is that the company is called on to make but one outlay, not the Government. The Government has to make all the outlays except the laying of the tubes. The Tribune says the commercial feature of the enterprise, such as the delivery of small merchandise, is vastly more important to the company than the mail service. The suggestion was made to THE SUN yesterday that is this was so, it was mighty funny that the Tubular Dispatch Company didn't go to work and put in tubes for the delivery of small merchan disc without waiting to hold up the Government

for an appropriation. Facts about this company that it is possible to verify are very scarce. THE SUN has looked up the records in the Secretary of State's office and in the County Clerk's office. When THE SUN reporter in Albany searched the records on Monday he found only one annual report of the condition of the company. This read: "Annual report of the condition of the Tubular Dispatch Company on the 1st day of January, 1897. Filed pursuant to section 30 of the Stock Corporation

"We, the undersigned, a majority of the directors of the Tubular Dispatch Company, do hereby make the following report:

"The capital stock of the company is \$1,000, "And the proportion of its capital stock actu

ally issued is \$1,000,000. 'The debts of the company do not exceed "The assets of the company equal at least

"Mem. - The only asset is the franchise. Its value cannot be estimated. Dated Jan. 1, 1897.

State of New York, } sa.:
Otty and County of New York, } sa.:
Bernard Biglin, being duly sworn, deposes and says
that he is the President of the Tubular Dispatch Company.

The statements contained in the foregoing report are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

H. Highay.

nd telief.

B. Biolax.

Swoin to before me this 29th day of January, 1897

R. J. Fox, Notary Public, New York county. That report, it will be noticed, is a year old. The law says that reports shall be made annu ally in the month of January. No report of the company for this last year was on file Jan. 31. There was some evidence, however, showing the company's activity in one direction during the year. For instance, there was a record of a meeting in May which started the printing presses. The capital stock was increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. The work of the presses lasted until Oct. 18, when the record shows another meeting. The presses were started again. The capital stock was lifted from \$1,500,000 to \$2,100,000. The report of the first meeting said that the company's debts were \$40,000 and the stock actually issued had been \$1,000,000. The report of the second meeting said that the company's debts were \$840,000 and the capital actually paid in was \$1,500,000. In addition to these official records, the circular that was sent around booming the company's bonds, it will be recalled, stated that the company had an issue of \$600,000 in bonds, and that soon the printing presses would be started again and there would be another issue that might be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, the first issue being recalled. So it will be seen that the company has been doing something in the Year.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The men occupied in cleaning the streets during the past few days have included the usual striking figures that show by their dress as well as by other details of their appearance that they are unancustomed to such work. A snowstorm always brings forward these men, and pitifully poor some of them looked on Tues day. One stood near a large hotel on Fifth avenue and shovelled with a vigor that offered quite a contrast to his appearance. Evidently he was an Englishman. His face was rather refined, and his paddock coat, barring the signs of wear which were very unmistakable about it, was of the best fashion. It had undoubtedly been cut by a good tailor, and in spite of its well-worn aspect, it was neat even in the exertion of shovelling snow. His hat bore the same traces of a past fashlon, and his patient-leather boots had been made on an unsistakably good last, in spite of the fact that they were badly worn and cracked. His hands were gloved, and there was no more incongruous figure in the small army of workers than this man, and thore were many who looked as if they might have at times been far removed from the necessity of such labor. The only other occasions which bring out spectacles of this kind are the nightly distributions of bread at an uptown bakery. Many men in that line every night show that their presence there is either accidental or unaccustomed. It is not rare to see men standing in the line holding a newspaper in order to hide their faces from the few persons who may pass at that late hour. A new satisfaction has recently been added to the relief provided there. At irregular intervals a modest philanthropist with his own ideas of doing good appears in the crowd. He waits until the distribution of the breadbegins, and then gives out, of pockets well filled for the purpose 10 cents to every man that stands in the line.

Henry Amsel, the music teacher who has doubtedly been cut by a good tailor, and is

Henry Amsel, the music teacher who has sued the singer formerly known as Sophie Traubmann, is a familiar figure in the lobbies of the Metropolitan. He is acquainted with most of the members of the company and is never weary of relating to them the remarkable results he has accomplished by his methods of country he heard a great deal from Amsel about his abilities as a teacher. He enjoyed at first the enthusiasm with which M. Amsel spoke, but he grew weary of it just as he is accustomed to do when the conversation is kept for too long a time on any other subject than himself. One day after M. Amsel had been describing his methods very eloquently. Maurel asked him if he had ever heard of a certain famous professor in Naples, mentioning a fictitious pame. Amsel said that he had not and asked Maurel what he was notable for.

"He is the only man I ever saw," Maurel answered, "who could teach a singer better than you can. Next to his method yours is the greatest I ever heard of. But he could teach his pupils to sing with one of their vocal chords while they rested the other, and in that way they were able to sing indefinitely without ever getting tired. He is the only man I ever heard of that could do more than you with his pupils." country he heard a great deal from Amsel about

Now that Richard Le Gallienne has arrived in this country he may be able to settle the Gallienne took the name himself and therefore suffered under no responsibilities that were thrust upon him. If his ancestors had bestowed this ungrammatical title upon him no-body could have questioned its apparent contradictions and asked why it should not have been "La Gallienne" or "Le Gallien." But the name as it stands is likely to do nead of her. question as to the gender of his name. Mr. Le been 'La Gallienne' or 'Le Gallien.' But the name as it stands is likely to do no end of harm to the culture of the West when Mr. Le Gallienne goes out there to read or lecture. It will take another generation of French teachers to remedy the harm which one visit of Mr. Le Gallienne may do to a town like Chicago, for instance, which will find a living contradiction in the English writer to those rules of French grammar which it has laboriously acquired. Nobody would seem to have the right to question Mr. Le Gallienne on the subject were it not that he had selected the name for himself and is presumably acquainted with all its subtleties.

As THE SUN announced a month ago, Mme Melba probably will head an opera company of her own next year, and travel through the United States singing in "The Barber of Seville" and "Don Pasquale," possibly reviving the half concert and half operatic performances which were at one time popular. This was decided after Mmc. Melba had made several appearances in the Western cities this winter, and drew such large audiences that it became clear she could repeat the experiment anywhere else in the country with great profit. So her appearances with the Grau company at the Metropolitan will probably be limited to a small number, and the vastly more remunerative system of travelling with a small company and performing operas on her own re-sponsibility will fill out the rest of her season pany and performing operas on her own responsibility will fill out the rest of her season in this country. Only a few singers are needed for the two operas she proposes to give, and the expense of such an organization will be comparatively slight. Her rewards for every single appearance will be much more than the company at the Metropolitan can afford to pay. Mile. Calvé is anxious to make the same sort of a tour through the country with "Carmen," and so soon as she can get a firm of managers willing to guarantee \$2,500 for every one of lifty performances, she will desert the Metropolitan and start on a tour. It seems a curious retrogression that the prima donna of the older days should appear to be once more revivilled. The success of "The Barber of Seville" on Friday night was astonishing to persons who have heard repeatedly the assertion that the operacould not draw a corporal's guard if it were sung here. Possibly during the regular season, with all the popular singers here, there would have been no such audience. But the revival was unexpectedly successful. Mme. Melba's plans for the next season show plainly enough that the public will again support the old-fashioned enterprises which were thought to be exhausted, so long as there is a singer equal to arousing their enthusiasm. Mme. Sembrich is coming back to this country next year to undertake just such a series of performances throughout the United States. When an artist's popularity and reputation are once entablished, the plan seems easy enough. Only two such singers as Melba and Sembrich, however, could undertake the operatic end of these ind-fashioned tours. They sing the music which does not require every other accessory to make it effective. Mme. Melba's great success in Pittsburg and Cleveland has shown that the out-of-town public is anxious to support just such performances.

The Assembly Ball. The Assembly ball, the most important subscription dance of the season, took place last night in the Astoria. Compared to other dances this winter it was an early affair. There was no opera or big dinners to detain the guests. who were received by Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. David King, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. As usual at the Assembly balls, there was little attempt at decoration. Two arches at the southern end of the room were banked with palms, American beauty roses, and lilies. The upner tier of boxes was shut off and filled with palms, giving from the ballroom floor the effect of a conservatory.

Informal dancing was indulged in until supper was announced at half-past 12 o'clock. This was served on small tables in the Astor gallery. The tables were decorated with pink roses and carnations. Worthington Whitchouse led the cotillon which followed, his partner being Mrs. Orme Wilson. During the one-favor figure garlands of artifictal roses tied with satin ribbon and boutonnières to correspond were distributed. David King, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, and Mrs. John

B. Biglin, John F. Langan, John M. Perry, ma- AFFAIRS OF THE THEATRE,

AN IMPORTATION OF NOVEL AND COMICAL ACROBATS.

of the Eccentric and Not Engaging Moroes

in Recent Loudon Dramas-Items Concern ing Actors, Authors and Managers of Plays The domestic brand of knockabout performer is becoming scarce and the kind that is made abroad is drawn upon to replace him. Three of him, the Fortunis, are now in their first week of New York employment at Keith's. Their aim is closely like that of the chaps who were once abundant in pairs in the variety shows and who for ten minutes alternated state jokes and fresh blows, ending with that destroyer of mental calm, the how-we-love-to-dance-and-sing, The newcomers' methods are different. Being unfamiliar with English, the contents of old almanaes are not necessary to their specialty, which is chiefly gymnastic. All three are in ridiculous costumes, one as a waiter, another as a burlesque of an English tourist and the third as the traveller's valet. Two horizontal bars, one of ordinary dimensions and the other ten feet from the floor, are not very realistic dining room accessories, but they're great aids to slam-bang. The valet's first misadventure is to get caught by his tall hat on the lower bar and hang there in distress until taken down. His master is in an inflated suit that make him almost globular, and when he exercises or the bars he slips from his balloon-like coat and trousers, leaving them attached to the bar and disclosing that he is of ordinary size. The men are so practiced that jumps from the higher ba upon a companion apparently do no more than give him a cue for responsive capers, though

some of the knocks received seem hurtful. After ten minutes of roughing it about the bars the dining room "atmosphere" is restored by the appearance of the waiter with a plate. But his piece of crockery is remarkable for more than restoring alone the suggestion of luxurious dining room, and when one of the others grabs the plate and strikes the waiter its edge half of it shuts within the rest and the waiter goes off howling with the ap pearance of being cleft to his ears. Their table is as surprisingly [prepared, for when a sym-nast in one of his wildest leaps lands on it it gives way in the middle and he is sent sprawl ing among its pieces. Their humor is, perhaps stamped most strongly as being an importation by the specialists' device with a soda siphon In the manner in which one chap looks into the In the manner in which one chap looks into the bottle's spout and releases its contents there is little that is new. The Booths and Irvings of vaudeville's self-sprinklers have made remarkable achievements in this soul-stirring branch. But in applying the fizz to his companion there is a distinct advance upon even the finest of home-made siphon subtleties. Putting the tube to his companion's ear he presses the lever, the fluid runs through a semi-circular tube concealed beneath the specialist's wig, and so appears to come out of the opposite ear. The American genius who formerly made up for his performance so that an orilinary axe could be American genius who formerly made up for his performance so that an ordinary axe could be banged into the top of his head far enough to hold its place there should know that he must stir himself to outdo these gifted foreigners. Or will Hilly Wells, the museum performer who permits the breaking of paving stones upon his head, set his demed brain to work and repei the victorious invaders?

The English dramatists have got into the habit of selecting curious heroes. The practice commenced with Henry Arthur Jones. His astronomer in "The Masqueraders" was one of the first of these personages. Haddon Chambers followed with "John a' Dreams," in which the leading man was an avowed victim of opium. In "The Physician" there was little choics between the young or the old hero. One was a wearied egotist and the other a confirmed dipsomaniac. There was not much in either of them to gain the sympathy of audiences. "The Rogues' Comedy" did better in that direction. and possessed at least one sturdy, honest figure. In "The Princess and the Butterfly" young Oriel could have fascinated nobody but the Princess Pannonia. In "The Tree of Knowledge" Nigel has never recovered from his as sociation with a woman who deceived him, and the rest of his life is spent in complaints against the rest of his life is spent in complaints against her for leading him astray. Such a man in real life, would be an intolerable prig. The German plays have some heroes of equally peculiar types, and they come directly out of lisen. In the French drama these have now no place, though the "free" theatres may possess them, and some realistic pieces put them forward experimentally. Many of the men in the French stage fiction are libertines, but they do not figure as only meaters divergence are French stage fiction are libertines, out they up not figure as opium eaters, dipsomaniacs, or languid star-gazers. They are manly and spirited, whatever they do, and that is a relief from the characters which have lately been set up as heroes in the contemporary English authors, the best of whom have injured their plays by the selection of the eccentric for heroic use. This fact does more than anything else to cur-

Maurice Barrymore will go to London to play the hero in "The Heart of ;Maryland" there. Ferdinand Gottschalk, who has been six months in that city with "Never Again," is on his way back to resume his place in the farce here Clara Morris is the latest volunteer for the Actors' Fund vaudeville matinée, J. Lester Wallack, a grandson of the late Lester Wallack, will be in Minnie Seligman's revival of "Comedy and Tragedy." Oscar Eagle is laid up in Louisville from a gunshot wound re ceived in a melodrama duel.

Henry Miller and his company got to Worces ter in the big snow storm, but the baggage and scenery did not, and "Heartsease" was performed that night in modern costumes and with makeshift scenery. The audience was good-humored and insulgent. The bad weather played havoc with travelling companies throughout the whole sweep of wind and snow. In one Western instance a company footed it five miles over a hill because a railway tunnel was choked and reached a theatre in time to keep a \$500

and reached a theatre in time to keep a \$500 assemblage.

The Boston Cadets are giving performances in that city this week, and the receipts will reach \$30,000 through an auction sale of seats. H. A. Barnet's burlesques are written for these amateurs, and afterward developed for use professionally. The present piece is called "The Queen of the Ballet," and is more ambitious than its predecessors, though it is regarded as less likely to become popular.

The drama which Henry Guy Carleton wrote for James J. Corbett is being blayed this week in Illinois. The former prize fighter enacts a devil may-care hero with kindly instincts and ready fists.

Washington is getting the first American performances of "A Paris," and it is a pleasant surprise to read that the farce is not salacious, as its title threatened. Mine. Pilar-Morin, whom we know here only as a pantonilmist, plays a speaking part with what is described as happy effect.

Nathaniel Goodwin has produced in Chicago the play written by Clyde Fitch on the life of Nathan Hale, and it has evidently met popular approval, in spite of the contrary reports of its character. It is described as "excessively tragic," and at the same time "lacking in vitality." It closes, as "The Devil's Disciple" does, with a gallows in view. Mr. Goodwin's personality is said to be unsuitable for the rôle of the young spy and ardent lover depicted in the play.

does, with a gallows in view. Mr. Goodwin's personality is said to be unsuitable for the rôle of the young spy and ardent lover depicted in the play.

Paul Potter has bought Guy de Maupassant's "Mile, Fi-Fi," which he utilized as the first act of "The Conquerors." He will also secure the theory of the conquerors. He will also secure the word. It is said that he will also secure the English rights to Sardou's "La Heine," which is the original work from which he drew the rest of his drama. "The Conquerors" will be presented in London this spring.

Eleonora Duse is to return to Paris this spring to appear in D'Annunzio's "La Glacondo," which was written for her. Sarah Bernhardt is to direct a theatre in Brussels as well as in Paris. None of her productions this winter has met with success. Mrs. Patrick Campbell is soon to act with Forbes Robertson in Maeterlinck's "Pellias and Mesilande."

Geraldine Ulmar, who was to have come to this country, is still seriously ill from an accident last September. She has recently become reconciled to Ivan Caryli, the musical composer, from whom she was divorced several years ago. Miss Ulmar grew stout, and then by dieting recovered her girlish figure. That recaptured her husband, and they remarried.

Jules Lemaitre has provided a play for Réjane in which she has refused to appear, as a new Sardou drams will occupy ber time during the rest of the winter. Jane Hading may be seen in the rôle written for Réjane.

James K. Hackett will next year be the youngest of the "stars." Daniel Frohman will present him at the head of a company as Nigel in "The Tree of Knowledge," and probably in George Hibbard's "Mariborough," which Edward Sothern also has under consideration.

Modjeska steadfastly refuses to pisy in "Magda" in this city, because New York rejected it when she speared in its first English production six years ago. "Measure for Measure, "Hamlet," and "Macbeth' will be her play here. It was New York's indifference to the Shakespearean drama that led her to declare

several years ago that she would never appear in it here again.

The proposed comic opera company in which Idlian Russell and Jessie Bartiett Davis were to be united will probably not be formed. Miss Davis is anxious to appear in pleces which give the leading role to the contraito, while Miss Russell is equally disposed toward those which put most of the responsibility on the soprano. An arrangement by which they would appear on alternate evenings might be more satisfactory, but is not contemplated, as the object of the plan would be to gain strength from the coalition.

The attempts to steal vogue from successful

from the coalition.

The attempts to steal vogue from successful slays by imitations in titles are common. "The Widow Jones" is followed by a similar farce called "The Real Widow Brown," which is travelling through the smaller towns. "What Happened to Jones" and "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle" are jointly echeed in "The Mysterious Mr. Jones."

Mr. Jones."

One critic calls for an Ibsen who shall make comic opera less conventional. A brave effort in this direction was an amateur work given the other day in New Orleans. One act was in this country, another in the planet Saturn, and the third in hell. But Offenbach anticipated this last situation.

George Lederer telegraphs from London that "The Telephone Girl" and "The Belle of New York" will both be acted there in the spring.

Joseph Jefferson will continue next season in "The Rivals," and Rose Coghlan may act Mrs. Malayrop. Elsie Leslie, who was an ideal Lettie Lord. Fauntleroy, will be the Lydia Languish. Miss Leslie has spent the interval in school.

THE OPERA.

Performance of the Albelungen Trilogy Regins

To-Night. The performance of the Nibelungen trilogy will begin to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House. In the cast of "Die Walkure" will be MM. Kraus, Fischer, and Rains, and Mmes, Nordica, Gadski, Staudigi, Seygard, Van Cau-teren, and Mattfeld. Mme. Nordica has never been heard here before in this opera. On next Wednesday evening "Slegfried" will be sung, and "Götterdammerung" will be sung one week from to night. from to-night.

Mr. Lockwood's Concert.

Mr. Albert Lockwood, assisted by Seidl's orchestra, gave a concert last evening in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. This place is unouth and depressing, so that music or musicians who resist and overcome its influence should Lockwood's friends were present in large numbers at his recital, and enthusiasm grew with the passing hours until after the Saint aens concerto, with which the programme ended. A warm encore was tendered the planist Not very many years ago it was an unheard-of thing for any one to play two concertos in the same performance. Now such wonders have been wrought by planists that our public would scarcely be astonished, though they might be satisfied, with the presence of four or five. Mr. Lockwood gave two—the Schumann and Saint-Saens in G minor. He also played several smaller pieces, being most successful in Scarlatti's" Pastorale, which Paderewski of blessed memory made familiar to us in happy days long past. He was least so in Chopin's "Barcarolle." Of the concertos his rendering of Saint-Saens's composition was marked by the more certain brilliancy and by the strongest showing of technical ability. The young planist possesses a fair amount of skill, and has evidently worked industriously, as indeed every mortal who attempts to be a virtuoso upon any same performance. Now such wonders have who stempts to be a virtuose upon an instrument must do. As yet his performance lack the higher evidences of poetic inspiration and it may be there is an absence of that sacres fire without which the wings of music arrangements become and useless.

AROUSED MR. MOORE'S JINGO. He Thought the Chamber of Commerce Was Playing Into England's Hands.

Francis C. Moore, who is known as the Cham ber of Commerce jingo, afforded a diversion at yesterday's regular monthly meeting of the Chamber. There had been submitted to the nembers for adoption a memorial addressed to President McKinley, reciting that "there are now important changes going on in the relations of European powers to the empire of China affecting the territory of that empire, and to that extent affecting the privileges enjoyed under existing treaty rights by American citizens trading in and with China," and urging that prompt steps be taken for the "defence of the existing treaty rights of our citizens in China, and for the preservation and protection of their important commercial interests in that empire."

It happened that George F. Seward, former Minister to China, was at the meeting, and he aninister to China, was at the meeting, and he arose to say that he did not think there was anything just now that was particularly threatening to American interests in China. Germany, he said, had seized a port, but this was, of itself, no more significant to trade than the occupation of a bit of territory on Cape Cod by some foreign power would be in this country. It was an unpleasant thing for China, but not a thing which, by itself, threatened trade in any degree. So far as Russia was concerned, said Mr. Seward, she needs a port on the Pacific free from ice all through the winter.

"We may sympathize with China in the matter, "said Mr. Seward, "but so far as our trading interest is concerned an outlet acquired there for the enormous grain fields of northeastern Asia would not prejudice us in the slightest degree, as I believe it would rather open a way for our merchandise to go up into that section."

Alr. Moore addressed the chamber in opposition to the adoption of the memorial. He argued that the United States should not antagonize Russia. France, and Germany. The Chamber, he intimated, was playing into the hands of England. "England," said he, "has been consistently and uniformly the aver-watchful foe of this country."

This declaration was received with laughter and cries of "No!" "No!" and Mr. Moore continued:

"I notice the smile of dorision, but it does not arose to say that he did not think there was

and cries of "No!" No!" and Mr. Moore con-tinued:

"I notice the smile of derision, but it does not deter me from making the statement which history will vindicate. England tried to enslave us in 1776. She burned down our national Cap-itol in Washington in the war of 1812, and in the last war, when our house was divided against itself, and in the hour of our distress, she took part with that member of our fam-

There was an interruption at this point and President Alexander E. Orr ruled that Mr. Moore was out of order. Mr. Moore was disposed to dispute the President's ruling, but finally said that out of respect to the Chair he would ubmit.
The memorial was then adopted. The

Chamber also adopted resolutions directed against the publication by the Bureau of American Republics of an international commercial directory, and listened to the reading of a long report by Chairman A. Foster Higgins of the Committee of Harbor and Shipping regarding the diversion of trade from this port.

BOLDINI PORTRAITS FREE.

They Came in Under Bond Anyway-Mrs. Campbell Bid \$5,000 for a \$250 One.

The seizure by Custom House officials of the portraits by Giovanni Boldini, which have been on exhibition since November at the art store of Boussod, Valadon & Co., 303 Fifth avenue, has not been carried out, and it is probable that there will be no further proceedings. Yesterday morning the manager of the art store, E. W Glaenzer, and Lawyer Charles E. Alexander of Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway, visited the Custom House to offer an explanation of the

Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway, visited the Custom House to offer an explanation of the supposed sale of one of the pictures. After a long conference Col. Pheips or the law department and Inspector Traitteur visited the art store, and Col. Pheips telephoned to the Custom House that it would not be necessary to send any men to keep the custody of the picture last night, as he had left them in the care of Mr. Glaenzer.

The art store people made no attempt to deny that they sold "Mrs. Campbell," the Custom House agent, the pastel of Verdi for \$5,000, dating the bill of sale which they gave her next March, when the pictures will have been shipped out of the country sgain. They insist, however, that the sale should be looked upon rather as a joke than as a business transaction, as the price was something more than twenty-five times the value of the picture, and no money or any promise to pay was received. They also laughed at the idea that any charge of misrepresenting the value of the collection at the time it passed the Custom House could be based on such a sale of one of the less important pictures for \$5,000. Furthermore, they added, the whole collection was under bond, and there could be no possibility of disposing of any of the pictures before they were shipped out of the country and before the works which has been on exhibition consists of five photographs of paintings, six nortraits in oils and two in pastel. The one of Verdi is one of the last. It was finished at one sitting in 1886. The offer of "Mrs. Campbell" to buy it at any price was the first which had been received for it.

Mrs. Jesephine Ayer's Will.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 3.—The will of Josephine Ayer of Lowell, widow of J. C. Ayer. was filed in the Probate Court here this morning. One hundred thousand dollars is left to the Ayer Home for Women and Children in Lowell. The Pennsylvania Hospital Philadel-phis, receives \$50,000. A son, Frederick Ayer, is named as executor. The bulk of the property is left to this son and a daughter, Leslie Pear-son of Newport. The estate is worth between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

"A VERY GAUDY PICTURE BOOK." HER LAWYER LOCKED OUT. Pool's Comment on an Alleged Sig

Second Marriage Certificate. Edward E. Schirmer, who was arrested in Jersey City on Monday on a charge of bigamy and extradited later, was arraigned in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court yesterday afternoon. Mary V. Russell of 138 West Sixty-first street said she married Schirmer on Nov. 14, 1897 and, after a honeymoon of two months, learned that, on Nov. 10, he had married Susie M. Grinder of 534 Ninth street, Brooklyn.

John E. Horne, clerk of the old Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn, testified that Alderman Curtis had performed the first marriage, and said that he remembered it well, because the bridegroom was not able to pay the fee of \$5, and that the bride was obliged to go out after

and that the bride was value to the monor.

As evidence of the second wedding, which was celebrated at the Church of the Holy Apostle, in Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue, Miss Russell's attorney produced what Magistrate Pool called "a very gaudy picture book." It was the marriage certificate, and was embelished with verse and flowers and birds. On the ways wars two robbins, with old gold tall cover were and nowers and birds. On the cover were two robbins, with old gold tail feathers and pluk beaks, building a nest. The first page contained the following verse, which Abraham Levy, counsel for the defendant and his first wife, read:

There's a bliss beyond all that the minstrel has told, When two that are linked in one heavenly ite, With hearts never changing and brows never cold, Love on thro' all ills and love on till they die. On the page opposite the verse were the name of Schirmer and Mrs. Schirmer No. 2 in wreath

of forget-me-nots.

The Rev. Brady E. Backus, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, after testifying that be had married Schirmer and Miss Russell, hastened to add:

"Your honor, it was the first time that I was ever guilty of signing my name to a certificate like that. The young propie chose it themselves."

Magistrate Pool held the prisoner in \$1,000 for trial.

MRS. TRIPMANSEE'S TWO WILLS. The Widower Trying to Get the One in Mic

Favor Sustained.

Chancellor McGill, sitting as Ordinary of the Prerogative Court, heard argument yesterday in a peculiar will case which was taken to that Court on an appeal from a decision of the Hudson county Orphans' Court. The appellant was Ernest Tripmansee of 258 Sherman avenue, Jersey City. He is a member of the sect known as Christian Israelites. The males never have their hair cut, and all of them wear white mansee married a widow reputed to be wealthy, who had a married daughter named Mrs. Diefenbach. Having no faith in banks Mrs. Tripmansee kept her wealth in a strong from box in the house, the key of which she guarded with great care. The contents of the box were not known to anybody except Mrs. Tripmansee until a short time before her death, when she contained \$16,000 in notes and \$12,000 in securities and cash. One night, when Mrs. Tripmansee seemed to be dying, her husband, as he alleges, was induced to go for a doctor. When he returned his wife told him that she had been persuaded to sign a will leaving the box and its contents to her daughter. Mrs. Diefenbach. Tripmansee had another will prepared, making him his wife's sole legatee and she signed that also. She died a short time afterward. After she was buried Tripmansee, who had obtained possession of the key, examined the contents of the box and discovered, as he alleges, that \$6,000 had been taken out of it, presumably on the night that he wentout in search of a doctor. The two wills were offered for probate in the Orphans' Court. After a hearing Judge Hudspeth sustained the document which made Mrs. Diefenbach the legatee, and the hearing yesterday was on an appeal from that decision. Chancellor McGill reserved decision. mansec married a widow reputed to be wealthy. day was on an appeal from that decision. Chan-cellor McGill reserved decision.

LUNCHEON FOR COLONIAL DAMES. Members of the Original Society Entertained by Mrs. Nathaniel L. McCready.

Mrs. Nathaniel L. McCready of 4 East Seventy-fifth street gave a luncheon party yester-day for the members of the Original Society of Colonial Dames. Sixty-four guests were pres ent, and these were seated at eight tables, each prettily decorated in a distinctive color. Over the mantel, in handsomely wrought letters, was the society's motto: "Colere Coloniarum Gloriam." Among those present were Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. I. T. Burden, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Berryman, Mrs. James Gerard, Mrs. Winthron Gray, Mrs. Frederic Shoridan, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie, Mrs. Duncan Pell, Mrs. Walter Suydam, Mrs. Alexander Webb, Mrs. Robert L. Clarkson, Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. T. W. Ward, Mrs. Talbot Taylor, Mrs. John Alexandre, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. Duer. Mrs. Vanderpool, Mrs. Louis Delanteld, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Mrs. Hallett Borrowe, Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Boudinot Colt, Mrs. Schmidt, and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren. the mantel, in handsomely wrought letters, was the society's motto: "Colere Coloniarum Glo-

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises.... 7 06 | Sun sets.. 5 22 | Moon sets.. 5 48 HOR WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 5 41 | Gov. Isl'd. 6 13 | Hell Gate.. 8 06

Arrived-THURSDAY, Feb. 3. Ss Havel, Christophers, Bremen Jan. 25, Southamp-on and Cherbourg 26th. 8on and Cherbourg 26th. Sa Palatta, Karlot, Hamburg. Sa Mexico, Oyarbide, Havana. Sa Buenos Ayrean, McAdam, Giasgo Sa Stuttgart, Bruns, Bremen. Sa Arkadia, Lloyd, St. Jonis. Sa Alps, Long, Savandia. Sa Merrimac, Byrne, Swansea. Sa Douglas, Erickson, Montego Hay.

(For later arrivals see First Page.) ARRIVED OUT.

Sa Lahn, from New York, at Bromen.

8s Auguste Victoria, from New York, at London.

8s Auguste Victoria, from New York, at Madeira.

8s Porsia, from New York, at Hamburg.

8s Novicombre, from New York, at Hamburg.

8s Novicombre, from New York, at Billion.

8s St Cyden, from New York, at Natiwarp.

8s Ivyden, from New York, at Natiwarp.

8s Ivyden, from New York, at Ymuiden.

8s Heart Heith, from New York, at Genoa.

8s Queen Christina, from New York, at Sourabaya.

8s Vega, from New York, at Christe.

Bark Glanco, from New York, at Adelaide. PASSED.

Sa Mannheim, from New York for Flushing, passed Portland Bill.
Sa Foreland, from New York for Hamburg, passed
Prawle Point.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Sa Saale, from Southampton for New York, Sa Britannie, from Queenstown for New York, Sa Funda, from Genca for New York, Sa Puerese, from Girgenti for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Sa El Sud from New Orleans for New York, OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-Day.

Mails Close. Iroquois, Charleston . . . Rio Grande, Brunswick 300 P M La Bretagne, Havres 7 Aurania, Liverpool 10 Kalser Wilhelm II, Genoa, 8 Obdam, Rotterdam, 8 Hekla, Christianand 11 Altai, Kingston Alpa, Hayti Vigilaucia, Hayana Prins F. Rendrik, Hayti 1 00 P 1 1 00 P 3 1 00 P 3 1 00 P 3 2 00 P 3 8 00 P 3 8 00 P 3 Sail Tuesday, Feb. 8, 6 00 A M Havel, Bremen. Comanche, Charleston.... INCOMING STEAMSHIPS Fallodon Hall

Exeter City . Dundee New Orleans Liverpool Gibraltar Nassau St. Lucia Gate City. Savannal Southampton Harry Gibraltar Swansea Paris. La Guarra Savannah. Para unday, Ich. 6. Havre New Orleans Normannia

Due Wednesday, Feb. 9

CASE WENT TO THE JURY WITH NO DEFENCE AT ALL.

Then, When Counsel Did Get Back to the Courtroom After the Becorder's Charge and Got a Word In, His Client Pleased Gutty Before He Could de Much for Mer. Maggie Howard was on trial yesterday in the General Sessions for stealing a watch and chain from a man. Hugh Coloman was her counsel. He had all the witnesses excluded from the courtroom until they were called. When all of the witnesses for the prosecution had testified Capt. Coleman left the courtroom to consult

> ing.
> "And does the State rest!" asked the Recorder. "Our case is all in," answered Mr. Hennessy. Recorder Goff then asked if there were and more witnesses to testify. No one answered, the defendant's counsel being in the hall.

"You may go on and address the jury, Mr.

waiting in the hall. Mr. Hennessy remarked to

the Recorder that that was an unusual proceed

Hennessy," remarked the Recorder. "I will submit the case on your Honor's charge," replied the Assistant District Attorney. Recorder Goff then began his charge to the dury. It is customary to lock all the doors of the courtroom while the Judge is charging the jury, and in this case there was no exception to the rule. Lawyer Coleman ended the consultation he was having with his witnesses in the hall and attempted to get back into the courtroom, but the men guarding the doors refused vigorous language. Then he threatened to have all the officers removed. Finally he pleaded and all the officers removed. Finally he pleaded and begged for permission to get back to his client. He could hear the Recorder's remarks to the jury, but he could not see the Recorder without climbing up on a chair and looking through the transom into the courtroom. When the Recorder had finished his charge to the jury the courtroom doors were thrown open and Capa. Coleman rushed in.

"What's the matter I" he exclaimed. "Why, your Honor, I haven't opened my case yet."

"Mr. Coleman," began the Recorder, "have you any request to make to be included in my charge to the jury!"

"If you please, your Honor, I was out in the hall," said counsel, "and I haven't had a chance—"

chance—"That will do," remarked the Recorder; "the jury will please retire."

Lawyer Coleman went on pleading for his client. Recorder Goff finally called the jury

Lawyer Coleman went on pleading for his client. Recorder Goff finally called the jury back, saying:

"I don't want to take advantage of any mistakes made here, and I will give the defendant an opportunity to introduce any witnesses he may have."
Lawyer Coleman called a witness, but the defendant stood up and said:
"Your Honor, I wish to plead guilty to petis

"Your Honor, I wish to plead guilty to petis larceny."
"I will accept that plea," said the Recorder, "for I see the Grand Jury coming into court. I will remand you to the Tombs and sentence you on Monday."
The prisoner was led away, but Capt.Coleman still went on to argue that sentence should be passed immediately. The Recorder finally cut him off by saying:
"Capt. Coleman, your client is over in the Tombs."

SHE CALLED THE LAWYER A PUP. Judgment Debtor Allows a Lawyer to Discover That She Hates Him. Mrs. Celia Piquero, whose sister was the first

wife of Andrew Jeffreys Garvey, the Tweed plasterer, was examined in the City Court yesterday in an effort of Dr. James F. McKernon to collect a judgment for \$188.19 against her. She testified that she lives at the Audubon, at Thirty-ninth street and Broadway, paying \$7 a week for her room and taking her meals out. Until the death of Garvey, about six months Until the death of Garvey, about six months ago, she had received an allowance of \$80 a month from him, under an agreement made twenty years ago. She had acted as his real estate agent in this city, and has a claim of \$7,000 against his estate. She was not provided for in his will. Her husband, who died several years ago, had a large estate in Cuba, but she had received nothing out of it.

While being examined by Lawyer J. F. Forester, attorney for the judgment creditor, the witness called the lawyer a "pup" and a "kid" said he was "fresh," and stated that she hated him. him.

At the conclusion of the examination Justice Olcott appointed Frederick A. Ware receiver of her property.

QUEBEC, Feb. 3.-The severity of the winter in this district may be judged by the fact that the face of Montmorency Falls is a solid wall of ce, while the ica bridge over the north channel of the St. Lawrence is frozen from the city down of the St. Lawrence is frozen from the city down to the very foot of the Isle of Orleans, within a few miles of salt water. Generally the lowest place at which the river can be crossed on the ice to the island from the north shore is L'Ange Gardien. At present there is an excellent ice bridge opposite Ste. Anne de Beaupré. Old residents of the place state that it is nearly sixty years since such an ice bridge formed at that point.

Business Motices.

Pearls and all kinds of Precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here abroad. HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth avenue, New York.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass.
This week clearance sale of
TOILUT HOTTLES.
Single and odd bottles at half price.
No. 915 Broadway and No. 36 Murray st., N. Y.

Mrs. W uslow's Soothing Syrup for children tecthing softens the guns, reduces inflammation, al-lays pain, cures wind colle, diarrhoss. 25c. a bottle.

DIED.

COPLAND. - At Montclair, N. J., on Feb. 2, 1898. after a long illness, Ada M., wife of George Worster Copland and daughter of the late C. C. Bedell. Funeral from her late residence, 183 Chestnut at., Montelair, Friday, Feb. 4, 1898, at 8:80 P. M Carriages will meet the 2:10 train from foot of Barciay st. Interment private,

PREMIMAN.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Feb. 2, 1898,

Rev. Jacob Freshman, D. D. JONES. - On Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1898, at 186 Penn st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Elizabeth, beloved wife of William M. Jones. Notice of funeral hereafter.

POWER. -Departed this life after a long illness John Power, at his residence, 235 East 25th st.

A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Stephen's Church, on East 28th st., Saturday, Feb. TAMBLES. -On Thursday, Feb. 8, 1898, Eveline

J. Stammler, wife of Charles E. Stammler, M. D., and daughter of the late William Thomas White, M. D., of New York city. Funeral on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock, from 91 Bleecker at., Brooklyn.

WOODBRIDGE. -On Wednesday morning, Feb. 2. in the 79th year of his age, of Bright's disease, Alfred Woodbridge. Funeral at Ascension Church, 10th st. and 5th av. Friday morning, Feb. 4. at 9:30 o'ctock.

Rew Bublications.

TO-MORROW.

Saturday Review of Books and Art The New York Times. FEATURES FOR SATURDAY, FEB. 5.

VICTOR HUGO'S LETTERS. -Second Series. Pas sages from advance sheets specially secured for the REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. BYRON, NEW LETTERS.-About Him and His Wife, written at the Time of His Marriage.
ARIHUR YOUNGS AUTOMOGRAPHY. -- Re-

markable Book by a Remarkable Man, published by years after his death. "QLO VADIS" AGAIN.—Books of Reference on the Time of Nero Explained and Estimated.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS. - Some further views of them and several new lists.

PARIS THEN AND NOW. —Hrs. Sherwood's Beminiscences of the City Before the Eiffel Tower Was AUTHORS AT HOME. -XVI. Laurence Hutton in

West Thirty fourth at.
FORESCA LEFFERS.—One from London by Wil-Ham L. Alden; another from Vienna. AUDURON. -His Old Age Spent in This City. His Death Here in 1851. BOOKS WORTH READING AGAIN. -III. Caroline Fox's "Memoirs of Old Friends." Carlyle, Mill

and Sterling. THE NEW YORK TIMES. " All the News That's Fit to Print."

OLD BOOKS, magazines, 1st editions, posters, book plates.